

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Published every morning, at No. 30 Ann Street, New-York, and delivered to City Subscribers for **TEN** cents, or six (over six) first insertion, **25** cents; do, for each subsequent insertion, **25** cents; do, for **SIX** insertions, or one week, **\$1 50**; do, for **THIRTY-FIVE** insertions, **5 00**; Longer Advertisements at equally favorable rates.

Mariages, Religious and Funerall Notices, not exceeding **25** cents.

THE TRIBUNE.

A Letter from O. A. Brownson.

BOSTON, May 21, 1842.

Mr. GREELEY: In your paper of Friday last, giving an account of the late meeting of the Unitarian Association in this City, your correspondent makes the following allusion to myself:

" Mr. Brownson placed himself on the *Concord*, and received a few words from some persons, avowing him to be with the denomination. He could not tell what he had resulted from his want of spiritual life. Strange man! It is but a few months since he volunteered to defend Theodore Parker; and now he joins the denomination in repudiating his sentiments as wild speculations and cold abstractions. What art thou?"

I wish my good friends who choose to bring my name before the public would make themselves acquainted with my position and doctrines. I know not who your correspondent is, but his statement is hardly correct as a single feature.

There is a denomination here called the Unitarian, composed of individuals who profess to associate together on the broad principle of individual freedom, each clergyman and layman retaining his own right of private judgement. With this denomination I have considered myself associated since 1834. I am no more a member now, nor have I avoided anything more a member recently, than I have considered myself from the first.

Where there is this broad freedom, we may expect many of spirit but diversity of doctrine. The doctrines of the Unitarian denomination are not one but many. What is commonly understood by Unitarianism as a theological doctrine, that is, Unitarianism as expounded by Priestley, Bisham, Norton, Palfrey, and in several respects by the eminent Channing, I have expressly disclaimed ever since 1834. That is what I have termed Unitarianism in its "old form," its "first epoch," its "first phase," and also what I have from 1834 uniformly denominated as insufficient, cold, dead, deadening, and even as a sort of impeded Atheism. I stand by what I have uniformly said in these respects, I recall nothing of what I have said against Unitarianism in this sense. My attachment has never been to Unitarianism as a sufficient form of faith, but to Unitarianism as a party of freedom. Consequently I am not, and never have been, a member of the special organization called the "American Unitarian Association"; my attachment has been to the party and not to the doctrine. It is so now.

I have been attached to the Unitarian party, because I have been estranged from its bonds, must come that higher form of religious faith which I have believed necessary for the future progress of the cause. But for the last two years this belief has been less strong than formerly. My confidence in the denomination has been much impaired, and I had well nigh despaired of its future. It was my confession to this fact that you correspondent heard. I confessed to no change of doctrine, to no change of speculative views, but merely to a change of feeling. I said that I had despaired of the Unitarian denomination, but that I had ceased to despair; and I attributed the despair I had felt to my own want of deep spiritual life. This was all; I did not say, *your* correspondent says, that my past speculations resulted from my want of spiritual life; I made no allusion whatever, either to my past or present speculations, but simply to my feelings toward the Unitarian denomination; and the only change to which I confessed related to the state of my feelings touching that denomination and religious life generally.

I have never defended Mr. Parker in any sense in which I do not. I tried to open a door for him to retreat from his South Boston Sermon. He has not chosen to avail himself of it. In other words, I defended his Sermon according to my interpretation of it. That interpretation he rejects with disdain, and proves to me that he meant by it what I did not, and could not defend. I love and respect Mr. Parker as a man, and will exchange with him the civilities due from one Christian Minister to another; but his doctrines, as he himself interprets them—and he is the legitimate interpreter of them—such as I believe represent the Gospel of Christ.

In conclusion, I would say to you, Sir, that they who are congratulating me, or censuring me, for recent or frequent changes, only prove their want of intimate knowledge of my character. Veracity and frankness—the voice of the public to the contrary—are no traits of my character. My views have become broader, deeper, richer, but they have undergone very few changes in any otherwise for many years. They who assert I am different to-day from what I was yesterday, perhaps would do well to assure themselves that they really know what I was yesterday. The public are at this moment fancying that I have recently undergone some remarkable change, but the change is not in me; they are beginning to understand me somewhat, I have been better than they now believe me. But enough.

Yours truly,
O. A. BROWNSON.

SAXE'S SCHOOL READER. (Fourth Book) pp. 297.
" " " " (Second Book) pp. 192.
" " " " (First Book) pp. 129.
" " " " PRIMARY SCHOOL READER, pp. 45.
[DAVISON & NEWMAN, Fulton and Nassau.]

We here have a series of Spelling and Reading Books for Common Schools, calculated for learners from their first entrance to the close of their studies in these departments. The casual examination which we have been enabled to give these works has shown us some advantages in these over those with which we are acquainted; for instance, simple and attractive pieces of Music are given in the larger reading-books in place of pictures. The Spelling-Book we examined some years since, and were then struck with some improvements on those in common use, especially in its parallel tables of synonymous words, like those of Salem Towne.—Without disparaging others, we commend these books to the consideration of Teachers and Inspectors.

CAPTAIN SHINNEY AND MISS CROGHAN.—A St. Louis paper, after alluding to the vast amount of sympathy and indignation that has been launched upon the abolition of Miss Croghan, discourses as follows:

" Hear the facts now: We have them from a gentleman who is well acquainted with Col. Croghan's family.

Miss C. was at home some time previous to the marriage. During the whole of her stay there, she was pensive, sad, and evidently *fore-sick*.—She was very retiring, would not go into company, or receive the attentions of young men, and often spoke of Capt. S., as dear, *capricious* Capt. S. She returned to school, and, in every letter that she wrote home afterward, had something to say about sweet Capt. S. In a word, her friends had every reason before her marriage, to believe that she was deeply attached to him. The Capt. is just 52; is hale, hearty and handsome, fascinating and elegant in his manners, and mightily **rich**. There is no accounting for tastes, but the truth is, that the *maiden* was full as much desired by Miss C. as Capt. S. Miss C. is more than 16, and many girls at that age are fully ripe in their judgements and feelings. She has written to her father that she is exceedingly happy, and would be perfectly so if her father *will forgive* her. This he will *probably do soon*, according to accounts, and the elegant Capt. will be saved from the reported assassination, or horse-chipping, and received as the son-in-law of Col. C. And so this terrible mischief will end!

A Mother's Journal during the Last Illness of her Daughter, Sarah Chapman. With a Preface by Jane Taylor, Third American Edition. This was published and sold by SANTON & MILES, 20 Broad-street.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1842.

VOL. II. NO. 47.

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

WHOLE NO. 359.

ASSOCIATION:

Or, Principles of a True Organization of Society. By the Editor of this column, as distinct from that of The Tribune, addressed to you, A. BREMSE, Resident, 75 Leonard-street.

GOD IS A SUPREME ECONOMIST, AND AN ASSOCIATION IS THE SOURCE OF ALL ECONOMY, IT IS THE SOCIAL ORDER WHICH HE DESTINED FOR MAN, AND TO WHICH HE ADAPTED HIS PASSIONS, ATTRACTIONS AND FACULTIES.

Impossibility of any Tyranny of Capital in Association.

It is often asked whether some few persons in Association might not become owners of all the Stock, and exercise a revolting domination over the other members.

[We will remark for the benefit of those who may not have it in mind, that the Lands, Estates, Flocks, Implements, &c. of an Association, are appraised at their Cash value and represented by Stock, divided into shares.]

No dictation or tyranny of the kind mentioned could be exercised, as we will show. Let us suppose an extreme case,—let us suppose that two or three individuals are owners of all the Stock of an Association; this monopoly will give them no control over the rest of the community, or over the general management and affairs of the Association.

The business operations and interests of the Association would, as we have explained, be managed by Councils, elected annually by all the members. The Industrial Council, composed of the most scientific and experienced persons, would have the supervision of the Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mechanical Departments. They would give general directions as to the manner in which the Domain should be cultivated, what new branches of culture, what races of animals, &c. should be introduced, how the workshops and manufactures should be fitted up, and would superintend and direct the various details relating to the industrial operations of the Establishment. The few persons who owned the Stock would have no control over all this; they might be elected members of the Council, and there they could give their opinion and advice; and would have their vote, but as simple individuals, and out of the Council, they would have no more control than the poorest member; they could not order where the field should be cultivated, or a manufactory fitted up. Their advantages will consist in a perfectly safe and profitable investment of their Capital, and in being freed from the cares, anxieties and troubles of supervision, which make the Capitalist often a slave of his Money. They will receive one-quarter of the profits of the Association as interest upon their Stock; but they can exercise no arbitrary control.

As we showed in our last article, *they will not possess the absolute ownership of the Soil, Manufactories, &c., as Capitalists now do, to use and abuse them as they wish;* they will have the right only to one-quarter of the profits. It is not, consequently, the *Earth itself* and other implements of production which belong to them; it is the quarter part of the product; they will receive their share, and the Soil and Manufactures will remain under the supervision of the Association.

Capitalists in Association will not, however, wish to exercise arbitrary and offensive dictation or tyranny which they now so often do; they would only disgust their fellow members around them by it, who would look upon them with contempt. As the latter would be able to support themselves in ease by their Labor—for Labor will receive three-quarters of the total product or profits of the Association—and being secured the Right of Labor, or Right of taking part at all times in those occupations which pleased them, they will be, in a pecuniary point of view, perfectly independent, and will not have to beg of Capitalists and Employers the poor privilege of laboring, as the Mass are now obliged to do in our false Societies.

In Association, the system of Hired Labor—which is only a modification of Slavery—will be done away with. There will be no more Employers—no more Huelings. All branches of Industry will be prosecuted by groups or companies of persons, united from taste for the occupation, from feelings of friend-hip and other causes.

Our Internal Improvements.—We learn that the Canal Commissioners have been through on the Genesee Valley Canal, from Mount Morris to Olean, and express their surprise that the work is in such a state of forwardness—and that they say the damage will be more to let the work drop now, than it will cost to complete it. We would like to know how these gentlemen happened to be so profoundly ignorant of the operations on this Canal, as to only make this sapeint discovery after their Local-our brethren had voted a suspension? Is it really ignorance, or mendacity? If the former, then they are unfit for their office; if the latter, they dis honor it, let them hang on either horn of the dilemma.

We also learn from good authority that five thousand dollars would enable the New-York and Erie Railroad Company to finish the road from Dunkirk to the Genesee River for the cars. And for the want of this pauper sum, the Company will lose damage in Chautauque county to the amount of \$300,000, for which they hold notes, and fifty thousand acres of land from the Duxbury Company, which were made to them in consideration of their completing the road from the Lake to the Genesee River within a given time. Without immediate aid, this will be impossible—the road will be abandoned, and long, long will it be before the thundering of the locomotives will start the echoes from our hills, or wake them in our valleys.

What a beautiful monument of Loco-Foco folly and ignorance will be the unsightly mass of the Railroad with its rows of piles grinning like the huge jaws of a mastodon, its embankments sweeping our valleys, and excavations disfiguring our hills—a theme for jests to the rascal—of sorrow to the good!

CLOSE OF JERUSALEM at the Rondout in Princetown, west of Broadway, near Nible's Garden.—The public are respectively informed that the popular and much-admired Poem, *Jerusalem*, will be published on Wednesday and Friday evenings. On the above evenings, an Exploratory Lecture will be given in the gallery, and the Panorama and General Pictures of THEBES still continues open for exhibition.

FOR SALE—126 Nassau—A good set of plated single Harness, an extra Chase Saddle—also one of the newest fashioned Hat or Bonnet Presses. **J. T. STURGEON,** Do you want Books and Sheep-shears? **15 Catherine-st.** Come and see us.

FOR SALE—A fine Barouche Waggon. **M. ANDERSON,** at CODDINGTON & MCNAMEE's, 65 Wall-street, **1st floor.** **N. B.—For a good fit and cheap Cloth.** **W. APPLETON,** Cash Tailoring Establishment, 334 Grand-street, corner of Attorney-street, **1st floor.** **W. W. MARTIN,** Secretary.

MONMOUTH BANK.—The Notes of the Monmouth Bank, New-Jersey, new issues, are received at 14 Wall-street, at one per cent. **EARL & CO.**

HAIR COLORING.—**J. P. MAY** will inform those who used his celebrated *Essence of Black*, for changing red & grey hair, a permanent brown or black, that he has now, in his old shop, 26 West 2d Street, for sale, his new color, which offers in packages of 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, &c. **This Hair Die** has been long in use, and never failed to give entire satisfaction. These colors will be readily convinced by calling at the above place, and on trial they are not so bad, the money will be refunded.

JOHN WARWICK.—**Do you want Books and Sheep-shears?** **15 Catherine-st.** Come and see us.

COLLECTOR'S SPORTS AND IMPROVED BURSTOR. **G. W. McDREY,** 15 Broad-street.

A Mother's Journal during the Last illness of her Daughter, Sarah Chapman. With a Preface by Jane Taylor, Third American Edition. This was published and sold by SANTON & MILES, 20 Broad-street.

The Senate's Apportionment.

The Ratio of Representation proposed by the Senate as a substitute for that of the House (which is 15 to 17, or, 70,630, with one added for each State having a resulting fraction of over half that number) gives a House of 217 without and 224 with the fractional Members, as the following table will show.

States.	Rep. First Proportional.	Rep. Final.
New-Hampshire	4	3
Massachusetts	10	9
Rhode Island	1	1
Connecticut	4	3
New-York	34	32
Pennsylvania	27	26
Ohio	16	15
Tennessee	10	9
Mississippi	7	6
Alabama	5	4
Georgia	2	2
North Carolina	11	10
South Carolina	6	5
Virginia	15	14
North Carolina	10	9
Arkansas	1	1
Missouri	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1
Michigan	2	2
Oklahoma	1	1
Total.	125	124

On the principle adopted by the Senate, of one-half more to each State having a resulting fraction of over half that number, this gives a House of 217 without and 224 with the fractional Members, as the following table will show.

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Connecticut	4	3
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Ohio	16	15
Tennessee	10	9
Mississippi	7	6
Alabama	5	4
Georgia	2	2
North Carolina	11	10
South Carolina	6	5
Virginia	15	14
North Carolina	10	9
Arkansas	1	1
Missouri	1	1
Oklahoma	1	1
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